UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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IN THE MATTER OF: . Case No. 16-27041(JKS)

. Newark, New Jersey

HANJIN SHIPPING CO., LTD., . Chapter 15

Foreign Representative. . September 15, 2016

- - - - - - - - - - . 11:15:00 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION RE: MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION BY THE MARITIME LEINHOLDERS

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN K. SHERWOOD UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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Simms/Argument 6 1 (Prior portions of proceeding not requested) 2 THE COURT: All right, let's turn to the motion for reconsideration by the Maritime lienholders. 3 MR. SIMMS: Some developments since last week and I --4 5 THE COURT: State your name for the record. Steve Simms for the Martitime lien creditors and for Textainer which 6 7 is also a maritime lien creditor. So I think the Court's observation that the case 8 9 needs to breath is a good one and we've had some breathing in the last week. The claims for Ocean Connect against the 10 11 Montevideo, principal amounts were paid. The claims against 12 the Hanjin Greece principal amounts were paid. 13 There's some amounts still due on that arrest also to 14 World Fuel. Mr. Reed there is going to have something to say 15 too. But we're moving ahead. THE COURT: Well hold on, hold on. Is this a motion 16 17 for reconsideration of my order or is this a status report? 18 MR. SIMMS: This is, as we left it last week, we 19 wanted reconsideration because of the non-payment of, on the 20 Greece. The Greece is paid. Now --21 THE COURT: Where was the Greece? 22 MR. SIMMS: In Long Beach. The Greece was the first 23 2.4 THE COURT: Okay, was that arrested?

MR. SIMMS: No, sir.

25

7 Simms/Argument THE COURT: It was just sitting in Long Beach? 1 2 MR. SIMMS: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. SIMMS: We have, we have the --4 5 THE COURT: So that's good. 6 MR. SIMMS: We have the, on the Greece, the sufficient 7 protection. And we have on the Montevideo almost the sufficient protection. 8 9 So in the last week and immediately when Your Honor made Your Honor's order, we filed a reconsideration of motion 10 11 and along with that set out the Korean law. 12 And it's clear, there's no security at all. 13 no sufficient protection for these maritime lien creditors, 14 none. And there is, the speculation of Korean counsel on the 15 phone that there is does not hold up. Fundamentally in Korea 16 there is no maritime claim against a ship where the claim is 17 originated by a charterer. Hanjin is a charterer. 18 Our maritime lien claims have no rights at all in 19 Korea. For that reason and also because the ships are not 20 Hanjin estate property. Not even the Hanjin Scarlet is Hanjin 21 estate property, it's own by the Hanjin Trust which is not in 22 insolvency proceedings. 23 THE COURT: Is it chartered by Hanjin? 2.4 MR. SIMMS: It is chartered by Hanjin. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SIMMS: But the point is this, all right, if these were owned vessels by Hanjin, we still wouldn't have any secured claim in Korea. We have no claim. And so -
THE COURT: Well you have no claim outside of the west

either. And most of these vessels are outside of the U.S.

MR. SIMMS: And we're only talking about a handful of vessels. And as --

THE COURT: Listen --

2.4

MR. SIMMS: Going back to the idea of breathing, in the last week and since the case has begun, the maritime lien creditors that the Court has heard from is our clients and World Fuel and that's it. And there's not a whole ocean of maritime lien creditors who are coming in to claim against these ships. The --

THE COURT: Maybe they're just, think they're bound by the stay that was entered in Korea.

MR. SIMMS: No, no, sir, I don't think they think that. Because they know that they will lose their rights. If they're well advised, they know they'll lose their rights if the ships depart U.S. and are not arrested.

Well the Hansa Gdynia just pulled in last night to Long Beach. And I don't think there are any maritime lien claimants that have claims against the Gdynia. Mr. Reed does World Fuel have?

MR. REED: I know we have claims against three ships

that are off the U.S., but I'm not sure if that's --

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MR. SIMMS: Not the Gdynia, okay. So I put in the further support paper that we filed, the sum total of what the maritime lien creditors are owed, all right at the top. The Baltimore is now under arrest down next to, on the Panama side, the Pacific side of the Canal, Panama Canal. World Fuel is on that ship too. But there's \$227,000 of our client's claims on that ship.

The Boston which is now unloading, 238,000 worth of claims. So we would need relief to either come to terms with the Boston owners who are on the phone or to arrest that ship. Because once it goes, it's gone. Let me stop --

THE COURT: Where is the Boston now?

MR. SIMMS: It's a Long Beach.

THE COURT: All right, so the Boston comes into Long
Beach under the protection of my order that I entered on
Friday. And now you want me to change my mind and say sorry
I'm going to allow the maritime lien holders --

MR. SIMMS: Well since --

THE COURT: To lien your vessel or seize you? I'm not going to do that.

MR. SIMMS: Since we have the Boston owners on the phone, here's what's going to the Boston and they can tell me if I'm wrong.

Number 1, it doesn't belong to Hanjin. Number 2,

Simms/Argument

there's no outbound cargo. Number 3, the charter hire to the Boston has been in arrears for at least two months and probably more. And number 4, if the Boston is still under charter which I doubt, it's going to go off charter once it leaves. It has no employment. It doesn't even have, you'll remember Your Honor that --

THE COURT: Listen, if it goes off charter then it won't be covered by the stay and you can get them when they're in the U.S. next time.

MR. SIMMS: And why then, okay. If it's still under charter, why then should the Court not extend sufficient protection to our creditors for that ship if all that's going to happen is as soon as it gets three miles outside of the U.S. it goes off charter and sails to Singapore or to some place where we have no rights. And then gets arrested by the foreign mortgage holder that will prime us and wipe us out. Why should the Court permit that? It's a --

THE COURT: I already permitted it. I permitted it by my order on Friday.

MR. SIMMS: The coming --

THE COURT: And they relied on my order and came to Court. I'm not going to, they had the right to rely on my order.

MR. SIMMS: The, what -- they came in which is what Your Honor wanted them to do. But what Your Honor --

2.4

Simms/Argument

THE COURT: And I, and they can leave. They can leave when they're done unloading.

MR. SIMMS: What Your Honor is doing --

THE COURT: You can enforce your claim, your Hanjin claims against them in South Korea. Or you can, once they come off charter you can enforce those claims wherever.

MR. SIMMS: Your Honor let me just, we can't enforce our claims in South Korea. We can't.

THE COURT: You have zero claims? You don't even have an unsecured claim?

MR. SIMMS: We don't have to --

THE COURT: You don't have an administrative claim?

MR. SIMMS: That's not sufficient protection. To stand behind a billion dollars worth of secured debt is, with the Court making us totally unsecured leaving our only, our only right to payment which is security, that's, that can't possibly be under 15:22 sufficient protection. It can't possibly.

And the Court having entered that order relating to the Boston, it wasn't supported under 15:22 to begin with.

Because again the premise of the Court's order, the sea change was when the Korean lawyers spoke up and said oh yes absolutely, the maritime lien creditors will have protection in Korea.

THE COURT: Paid in full they said.

1 MR. SIMMS: Not true.

THE COURT: Well they changed their mind later in the hearing.

MR. SIMMS: Yes, they did. Yes, they did.

THE COURT: They did soften that a lot. And just to be clear, when I made my decision I was, I did not believe that if you guys filed in South Korea you would have a first lien and be paid in full. I knew, I know that your rights are a lot better in ports here in the U.S. than they are anywhere else, including Korea. Well maybe not anywhere else, but in many other places including South Korea. I'm giving you, I gave you, I understood that when I made the decision.

MR. SIMMS: Your Honor I know you did. And so, but the, many other places or hardly any places. If what the Court is saying is wait until the ships get to Panama or Canada, it's basically the only two places we can exercise our maritime liens and Australia. They're not going there. They're not going they're. They're here.

THE COURT: Yes, but maybe they weren't coming here either if --

MR. SIMMS: Oh, let me go, let me go into that. We heard last week that Hanjin as a charterer directs where the ships go. The Court's order facilitated bringing the cargo in and that was job one.

And so it's up to Hanjin to say bring the ships in.

Or it's up to the owners to say we are terminating the charter and we're going to take the cargo someplace else. What happens when the cargo goes someplace else. Owners have a problem. For non-delivery of cargo, there are maritime liens.

And so the owners have to bring the ships in to where the cargo is going to be delivered. And this happens all the times when there's an insolvent charter. And when there's an insolvent charter then the owners through their insurers often will come and they will put security for the maritime liens. It's standard, common, happens all the time.

This is and that's what can happen now. And it's Hanjin's call about whether the ships come in. Hanjin's call.

Now what's going to happen to these ships. Of course it's a long way across the Pacific. And they're going to have to be repositioned, reprovisioned and repositioned. And who's going to pay for that. Again, the ships are going to --

THE COURT: They might not get financing to get out.

MR. SIMMS: They're going to get turned back over if they're not already turned back over, to the owners of the ships. And it will be the ship owners that need to put up the security if Hanjin doesn't. But --

THE COURT: Once Hanjin terminates the charter, then you have the right to do that.

MR. SIMMS: Exactly. And the ships will be outside of the U.S. and outside of where we have security. This is the

1 place that we have security.

And so the ship, so back to the chart here. The point of the chart is that there are a relatively few number of ships now where maritime lien holders have come into the Court and said Your Honor, give us the permission to arrest these ships.

And so what the Court can do is to say all right, I know who's before me right now. I have World Fuel, I have these maritime lien holders. I have claims against these specific ships. I am going to let them enforce their liens. And anybody else who wants to come in, can make a claim to arrest or to get security can do that.

And so if there's, first after breathing for a week, we see that there's not an ocean of maritime lien holders coming in that are going to arrest the ship. For ship holders these are --

THE COURT: So what is the universal plans now? \$850,000?

MR. SIMMS: 850,000 for these claimants.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SIMMS: Then Mr. Reed will tell you what the universe is for World Fuel. And then --

THE COURT: What is the universe for World Fuel?

MR. REED: Your Honor I have to get an accounting from my client. They said there were three ships that are off, that

are coming in. And some may be birthed already. I'd have to get an accounting as to how much in fuel is owed.

THE COURT: All right. Listen, the debtor doesn't have enough financing as we sit here today to do, they've got four ships. They might have another four ships a week for now.

So what happens. Do we just sit around and wait until --

MR. SIMMS: No, sir, we don't.

THE COURT: They might never have financing. They can barely afford to unload, to birth, unload and transport their cargo. How are they going to get another, millions more dollars to bond off these pre-petition liens?

MR. SIMMS: Understood. And here is the situation for the ship owners. It's a standard situation that happens whenever there are charters with in personam obligations that become insolvent.

THE COURT: They're in personam obligations but they're an account of a charter with the debtor.

MR. SIMMS: Yes. But the vessel itself is considered to be a separate person. The vessel, the obligation is joint and several. The vessel is obligated to pay if Hanjin doesn't pay.

And so the owners are the ones that need to put up the security. And it's only fair, all right. How did the ships get here in the first place, because of our fuel.

Simms/Argument

Because of our tugs. Who got the cargo delivered. If it wasn't for the tugs, there'd be no cargo coming in. If it wasn't for the fuel, the ships would be just floating around out in the ocean.

The Seaspan Efficiency is floating out in the middle of the ocean. We've talked to their counsel. They were here last Friday. It's running on our fuel. It took it on on August 28th. It's able to run and to preserve the owners' value of the ship and the mortgage holders and everybody else because of our fuel. That's why you have maritime liens in rem. Because the maritime liens, the necessary benefit the ship, make it run. And so --

THE COURT: But you don't have those rights anywhere but here in the U.S., right?

MR. SIMMS: It is United States law, yes, that's right. And that's why it's so important that the Court allow us sufficient protection under 15:22. That's the whole, that's the catch under 15:22.

Because the Court can say yes, I know that there's a foreign proceeding and I'm, under Chapter 15, supposed to help that foreign proceeding with a qualification that I can't make second class citizens out of U.S. citizens that have U.S. rights. And as we've seen, that's exactly what will happen here. We have absolutely no rights in the foreign proceeding as in rem maritime lienholders.

THE COURT: You say absolutely, absolutely no in rem first priority lien rights.

MR. SIMMS: Exactly, exactly.

THE COURT: You have some, you have rights to claim a lien.

MR. SIMMS: As, there is none. I can go in and I can a claim all I want. And if I could say lien in Korean, I'd get laughed at just probably even more. The --

THE COURT: Well you have to get Korean counsel and assert your position that you're asserting here today.

MR. SIMMS: But there is no lien. There is no lien, there is no lien. We presented the Korean law right here. The Hanjin side has had a chance in the last week to come back and to say you're, there's something that infinitesimally approaches a 15:22 sufficient protection for you, it's not there. They don't have it.

And so these ships are going to come in. Why are they going to come in, because Hanjin can order them to.

Because the Court has ordered that the contracts stay in place.

The ships must come in. And we will, as we have, allow them to work and to get all the cargo off.

But the, we have the benefitted the ships. The reason they're here is because of what we've given them, we have maritime liens in rem. We have to be sufficiently protected.

THE COURT: Yes, but the reason your fuel and tugs aren't paid for is because of the financial problems of a company that's based in Korea. And --

MR. SIMMS: Understood.

THE COURT: And you should go back to South Korea and assert your rights because of that in that insolvency proceeding.

I realize that your rights there are probably not going to be nearly as good as they are here when and if ships come to port.

The part of the idea of Chapter 15, one of the principles is internally commodity. And sometimes people with rights in the U.S. in a Chapter 15 case don't get those exact rights when the U.S. court is the ancillary court and the Korean court is the foreign main court.

MR. SIMMS: Well --

THE COURT: And I think this is one of those times.

MR. SIMMS: Your Honor has given rights to other lien holders, possessory lien holders. Why is that any different than here? In other words, you have --

THE COURT: Because they had possession when the case filed. When the case filed in Korea, your vessels were not in U.S. ports. And as to the vessels in U.S. ports, my ruling didn't apply to them.

MR. SIMMS: Possession is perfection. That is, if

2.4

Simms/Argument

they didn't have possession the liens wouldn't be perfected.

The maritime liens were automatically perfected when the necessaries were provided to the ships. So the liens are of no different quality at all.

THE COURT: Yes, but they're not any good until the vessel pulls into the U.S. waters.

MR. SIMMS: They are, they are --

THE COURT: That's the distinction.

MR. SIMMS: They are good anywhere that the courts will recognize them.

THE COURT: All right, well maybe South Korea is such a court.

MR. SIMMS: But it's not Your Honor. We've presented the law to the Court. It clearly shows that there are no maritime lien or arrest rights for these creditors in South Korea, zero, none.

And Hanjin has already announced where it's going to take the ships, to places where -- that is if they don't go off charter and where they can't be arrested by our clients.

And so I don't think that 15:22 allows for the stripping of our client's security in this kind of situation. If Hanjin orders the ships to come in, the ships must come in, if they are still under charter. They must come in. The owners don't have a choice unless they're going to breach the charter party and if they're in the Court's jurisdiction,

breach the Court's order that keeps the contracts in place.

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So it's up to Hanjin to say bring the ships in. And it's up to the owners then to bond them out.

But Your Honor you know, back to where we were on Friday, I, and this is why, I started banging away on the motion to reconsider. There is no sufficient protection that the Court is giving us. What you're doing is reducing us to being an ordinary creditor.

It's as if you took, say there was a mortgage on the ship, a U.S. ship mortgage. And you said to the ship mortgage holders sorry, I don't want you to arrest the ship in the U.S. It's going to go off and get arrested someplace else where you have no priority. You will have stripped off an entirely secured creditor recognized under United States law. Where in the Bankruptcy Code is that ever allowed without giving sufficient, adequate protection. It's not.

And so this is our problem. And so what we'll have to do is, as we walk out of here, if we're not given sufficient protection and all we're asking is just for these ships and just for these creditors. Is, we'll have to go upstairs I guess and get a temporary stay and go through the appeal.

But there's just, and that's why I wanted to bring the reconsideration motion because there's no way that this can stand.

THE COURT: Maybe you'll be right upstairs or

downstairs.

MR. SIMMS: All right.

THE COURT: Listen, I've thought -- this has been a tough issue and I fully understand your argument. I thought about it before Friday. I knew this was going to be a sticky issue. I've thought about it since.

I think that one of the principles of Chapter 15 is deference to the main court, the center of main interests and here that's South Korea.

If I, I'm not called upon to enforce every U.S. lien holder right to the letter. And here I was persuaded a lot by the fact that the automatic stay was in place in Korea, the Korean version of the automatic stay. And the fact that at the time the case was filed in Korea, these vessels were not, the vessels that are stayed and are not getting adequate protection other than the right to pursue their claims in South Korea, they were not in U.S. ports. And so the liens was inchoate and would not become real and valuable until the vessels pulled into the U.S. So in essence you were getting a valuable lien post petition and contrary to a stay issued by the foreign main court.

MR. SIMMS: Your Honor we're not --

THE COURT: I'm not done yet. Also I was motivated by the practicalities of this case, the fact that the BCOs in particular needed to get their cargo into port. And the

debtor, the debtor ships were at least hesitant to come into U.S. if their vessels were going to be seized. I was also motivated by the lack of working capital at this point in time.

The case was at a standstill. I thought the issuance of a stay would get commerce moving in the ordinary course.

So I thought I was right then and I still do. I still do. But it wasn't an easy decision and I fully understand. But I think this is a Chapter 15 case, it's not a Chapter 11 case. And in Chapter 15 U.S. law is important. But when you talk about the debtor/creditor relationships and claims against the debtor and its assets, the law of the foreign main proceeding should be enforced unless that law is manifestly offensive to American interests.

That doesn't mean that everything that is not completely the same as U.S. law should not be enforced. But that was my reasoning. I still believe it's the right decision. Is there anything else that you have or Mr. Reed?

MR. REED: I would just like to be heard briefly

Judge. Steve Reed of Gregory & Reed on behalf of World Fuel

Services, Inc.

I'm not going to reiterate everything that Mr. Simms said. But I just wanted to say Judge I think in the scheme of things, Your Honor's opinion was based on the fact that the vessel could enter freely into the ports and also be able to leave freely.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. REED: And now we know that, we believe that leaving freely isn't so important anymore because we believe the charters are either going to be revoked, in which case I suppose a stay wouldn't apply. Or if they were just going to be sitting in the ports, the owners will take them out and take them out of the jurisdiction of the United States and therefore essentially what we've argued, strip our liens. So they're not

THE COURT: No, your lien won't be stripped. It will still -- I'm not stripping anything. I'm just saying that you can't enforce here in the U.S. right now.

MR. REED: If those vessels leave the U.S. ports and don't go to another jurisdiction that will recognize our U.S. liens under Rule C, we're not going to have those liens any longer.

THE COURT: But you have that risk anyway if you supply a vessel that travels from the U.S., in and out of the U.S. That's a risk that you've had, you know, since you supplied the fuel.

Listen, something might change down the road and the vessels might come back to the U.S. like if the charter's revoked, then you can enforce your liens. I'm not saying you can't. I'm not saying you can't try to enforce your liens in the Korean proceeding. I don't know if you're as pessimistic

Reed/Argument

as Mr. Simms about your rights there. But I don't know what a Korean Court would do. I don't know what, how they evaluate claims that are very strong under U.S. law. Maybe they might apply U.S. law in Korea. I don't know.

MR. REED: But --

THE COURT: But I just couldn't bring this case to a -- we needed to get these vessels moving. And it appeared to me that the vessels weren't going to move to the U.S. with cargo owned by BCOs unless they did so under the protective umbrella of the automatic stay.

And I wish I could have ordered adequate protection but there was no ability for the debtor to do that and still isn't. All the debtor, the debtor can barely pay the unloading costs at this point.

MR. REED: The debtor has thankfully paid down some of our debt already and the debt that's owed to Mr. Simms. So I think --

THE COURT: Well that's good because you had -MR. REED: Yes.

THE COURT: Because the vessel were in U.S. ports when the case was filed. So those liens transformed from potential liens that would be very valuable when the ship pulled into the U.S., into real liens because the ships were in the U.S.

MR. REED: And in the scheme of things, the liens aren't going to be that great anyway as Mr. Simms suggested.

He's got only a few vessels that are coming to port. And my client's telling me now that there are three other vessels that might be coming into port. And the amounts of money, I can get an accounting on that, but the amount of money is not going to be that great. So in the scheme of things, you would think that the adequate assurance for payment, whether it's a line of credit, cash, bond, whatever, would not be that significant and the debtor would be able to come up with that money or the ship owner. Because this is a Rule C in rem action against the ship owner and not against, against, really not against the ship owner, it's really against the ship itself and not against the debtor. This is assets that aren't owned by the debtor.

THE COURT: I understand, I understand. Ms. Volkov do you have anything to say?

MS. VOLKOV: Your Honor I actually had a lot to say but I'm going to take a victory when I can get it. And so I appreciate the Court's denial of the motion for reconsideration.

I actually though perhaps I was in the Twilight Zone because I've always thought that a motion for reconsideration requires the movant to actually set forth what the law is for a motion for reconsideration and that the Court made some, you know, manifest error of law, but.

THE COURT: Well listen, you brought this on short notice. And frankly this issue wasn't flagged for me by you.

Volkov/Argument

And also I'm a little concerned by the statement by your Korean counsel during the last hearing to the effect that these liens were strong in the South Korean proceeding. I don't know whether that is, whether that was just an error. I do appreciate the fact that someone in Korea sort of modified that statement and watered it down significantly before the end of the hearing.

So for that reason I thought and I think the more argument I hear on this the better. I thought Mr. Simms and Mr. Reed deserved another bite at the apple and reconsideration. So I didn't think it was unfair.

MS. VOLKOV: I'm not saying it's unfair Your Honor. I just, I'm saying that I'm just sort of hearing the same kind of arguments that I had heard last Friday.

The only -- and I don't want my silence as to each and every argument that they made to be construed that I agree with anything. But if Your Honor would like me to say a couple of things I'm certainly happy to do that as well.

But I don't know if Your Honor is sort of done and ruled on the motion for reconsideration.

THE COURT: I'm done. I mean, you can save it for your argument before the District Court if that's where this ends up.

MS. VOLKOV: That's fine Your Honor. Again I just want the record to reflect that I don't agree with many of the

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things that Mr. Simms has said. And also with me in Court today is maritime counsel for us that I felt it was important for the Court to hear from our side, to the extent the Court wanted to get into any nitty gritty on the substance of the maritime liens. But I don't think the Court --

THE COURT: Well I don't think, I think I understand them.

MS. VOLKOV: Okay, so.

2.4

THE COURT: I understand. I think they're first liens on vessels when they come to the U.S.

MS. VOLKOV: Well that's --

THE COURT: Unless the bank is a U.S. approved ship mortgage company.

MS. VOLKOV: I think again in theory that's right. It doesn't mean necessarily that there cannot be holes poked in the actual validity of a lien. It's not different than, you know, in any bankruptcy case where you challenge the extent of the lien or the actual substantive nature of the lien.

In theory, there is the law that says that if you provide necessities, et cetera. But now that I've learned more about this as well and that's why I brought maritime counsel also, there are many, many arguments that ship owners can make to dispute the validity of a maritime lien.

But again Your Honor if we don't need to get into that, we also don't need to get into the fact that not a single

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piece of evidence on Korean law is actually before the Court through Mr. Simms. And there's, even if you were to consider anything that Mr. Simms submitted which is not evidential, it actually goes contrary to what Mr. Simms has said.

But we are not here to talk about that. And I'm happy to do that, you know, if Mr. Simms decides to appeal Your Honor's ruling which is what he actually said he was going to do last Friday. But instead decided to rehash the arguments again. So thank you Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I will issue a decision, an order on this motion to -- the motion is going to be denied. And I will set forth my basis in a short decision and order that will be issued by Monday.

MR. FEINSTEIN: Your Honor (inaudible - static)

THE COURT: Hold on, I got to turn you down. All right, say you name again.

MR. FEINSTEIN: It's Robert Feinstein, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Oh, hello Mr. Feinstein.

MR. FEINSTEIN: Your Honor I've been on the whole time. The Court called me Listen only even though I asked for a live one.

So I just want to, number one, thank you for Your Honor's ruling. Number two with respect to the status conference, everybody vented to the full extent so I don't need to add anything.

2.4

Colloquy

But if I understood Your Honor correctly, you directed the debtors to negotiate the protocols that would relate to the alliance ships and to goods that are on land which we discussed last Friday and didn't make its way into the protocol.

So on behalf of at least HP and I hope other BCOs will join me, I'd like to invite the debtor to a conference call either tomorrow afternoon or Monday morning to try to work out those protocols so that we can report back to Your Honor next Friday that either we've reached agreement or have Your Honor direct the debtors to basically apply the protocol to those two categories of containers, goods and alliance ships and goods at the port.

Hopefully we can work out the container problem as well with the container lessors. But I know Your Honor didn't direct that, but it is gumming up the works.

But in any event we can work out the details off line. But we would like to pursue a discussion with Cole Schotz and with Hanjin about expanding the protocol.

THE COURT: All right, well I think it made it pretty clear to Mr. Kiel that I'd like to see that happen.

MR. FEINSTEIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, we're in recess. Thank you. Have a good day.

MS. VOLKOV: Thank you Your Honor.

Colloquy MR. FEINSTEIN: Thank you Your Honor. I, TRACY GRIBBEN, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official digital audio recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. /S/TRACY GRIBBEN TRACY GRIBBEN TRANSCRIPTION, LLC September 16, 2016